

The South-Carolina Gazette.

[No. 2044]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1775.

Charles-Town: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, Printer to the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly.

To the PRINTER.

*A Day, an Hour of virtuous LIBERTY,
Is worth a whole Eternity in Bondage.*

CATO.

THE present unhappy disputes, which but lately began and are now arrived at such a crisis as render the present state of affairs truly alarming—the consequences are not expected to be less than the anxiety they have excited all over Europe.

It is surely nothing could be more grateful to the ear of an ambitious Frenchman, nothing more acceptable to the proud Spaniard, nay, I may add nothing could give more heart-felt satisfaction to almost every neighbouring power, than to find the British Empire divided against itself; the consequence of whose happy union, both at home and abroad, enabled her with propriety to hold the scale of nations, to scourge the haughty insolence of her faithless vicinity by her invincible thunder, and to send her victorious arms triumphant round the globe of the earth.—Such are the consequences where administration and the *vox populi* co-operate together for the mutual support of each other.

Innumerable have been the schemes of government to extend their prerogative, most of which have been crushed in embryo or rendered abortive in their execution; as it is hoped the present unprecedented scheme for tyrannically taxing our American brethren, a scheme equally repugnant to common-sense and common-right; laying aside altogether these precious privileges and sacred liberties granted by Charter of Henry and Edward, and solemnly confirmed by King John in his *Magna-Charta*, "the famous bulwark of English Liberty," and ground-work of the constitution of which we so much boast, but which in my opinion is more ideal than real.

It would only ask any reasonable enquirer how it is possible for British liberty long to subsist, when the parliament of Great-Britain are become more the despicable self-interested minions of the court, than the zealous assertors of the natural rights of Britain? What is the parliament of Great-Britain more than the council of any despotic Prince whose government is arbitrary, and to whose command the subject must yield the most implicit obedience?

The Americans are fully apprized of the truth of this assertion, they know well that by yielding one inch of their liberty they give government a handle to reduce the whole to little is government to be depended upon. James the First, in 1606, granted a charter to the Massachusetts Bay Companies, in order to colonize the country with privileges so extensive as rendered them independent of Great-Britain, but beginning to become possessed of property, Charles the Second took their charter from them, which was not returned till some time after the revolution, and then in such a manner as rendered it scarce worth retaining; now under George the Third the legislature would once deprive them of their property, without either their approbation or consent, with which, if they will not part, then they must part with life, which they seem resolved rather to sacrifice than submit to the loss of one grain of that liberty for which their forefathers bled, and for which they traversed in certain dangers the inhospitable wilds of an ungrateful country.

*Who would not bleed with transports for his country,
Tear every tender passion from his heart,
And greatly die to make a people happy,
Ought not to taste of happiness himself.*

SOPHONISBA.

The government under the present auspices, partake much of the nature of an avaricious and cruel parent, who by unreasonable proceedings and exorbitant demands deprive his progeny of the very means of sustenance necessary for life, which obliges them in a foreign clime to seek those conveniences that their natural soil had hitherto denied them; were things here to terminate, all would be well.

*The golden streams of commerce are withheld,
Which fed the wants of needy birds and artisans,
Who therefore curse the great, and threat rebellion.*

JANE SHORE.

But Great Britain, worse than the most unnatural parent, not content with the great advantage and profit arising from her extensive trade with the Colonies, but she must lay new burthens upon these already increased upon her nature, and in waiting over *Oppression*, in its most horrible aspect, in the persons of 10 or 1200 Custom-house officers, who consume more in a country like that, in levying duties, than what comes to the Crown.

The ministry of Great-Britain are well acquainted with the bravery of its troops, but hitherto they have drawn their swords in a good cause against a detestable enemy: now it is Britons they have to deal with; the cause is widely altered: men whose liberty, lives, and properties are at stake. The Americans fight under every advantage; they who could conquer a country, certainly know how to keep it, at least till luxury hath dissipated their virtues, or till bribery disunite them.

Britain should remember the assistance granted the seven united provinces by Queen Elizabeth against Philip of Spain. The loss of these fine provinces are still recent in their memories, who will, no doubt, take the first opportunity to return the favour.

Yours, CLEANTHES.

From the St. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

IT would be happy for the people of this country, that such a law as that devised by one Chironidas, a great Legislator among the Sybarites, an ancient people of Italy, were in being in this country, in the year 1764, when George Grenville, on an unlucky day, first proposed to carry into execution his schemes for raising taxes on America, by the sole power of a British parliament. The law I allude to, was intended to prevent people, fond of their own notions, from altering the ancient constitution, or introducing innovations into the form of government, or execution of the supreme power, and was to the following effect: "That whoever proposed any such alteration should stop out, and do it with a rope about his neck." If

the matter were generally approved, then it was to pass into a law; if on the contrary, it received a negative, the proposer was to be hanged. But the art of bribing majorities against their judgment and consciences, was not as yet discovered; for now-a-days, every improvident Meddler and visionary Schemist in power, may try whatever experiment he pleases, without the least fear of the gallows. This it is that has given birth to bills of taxation, a Royal marriage-bill, East-India bills, Boston, the Port bill, Restraining-bills, Fishery bills, and the whole list of etceteras, which are no less a disgrace to our statute books, than to our policy, our justice, and our constitutional engagements, as the heads, are still but members of one great community.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE great Remedy, the Penacea for all our diseases, and for all our evils foreign and domestic, so devoutly wished for by more than three parts of the nation, is a change of the ministry. But what profit will that produce if new measures are not adopted by new ministers?

The plan of the Court to extend the power of the Crown has been adopted ever since the death of George the Second, and invariably pursued through all the successions of administration, except one, since the time that John, Earl of Bute, became first Lord of the Treasury. The short administration of Rockingham, was, tho' agreeable to the people, detested by the Court and Junco, who encouraged the domestic servants of the crown to vote against the King's ministers. The friends of liberty will be always obnoxious to the Scotch cabal and their patrons, and were we to have a new ministry to-morrow it would be soon disgraced if friendly to the constitution. What resource then is left to us? From the people in general? No; they are too much dissolved in luxury and sunk in corruption. This they who rule over us know, for they have contributed every art to debauch and enervate the minds and morals of all ranks of men. Where then can we look for redress?—To some great calamity; to a foreign war, or a domestic evil; to an unsuccessful attempt to enslave our colonies. An event of this nature will shake to pieces all the Enes-pun schemes of a paltry Cabinet Council, and speak in thunder to those who are deafest to good council, to an ignorant, arbitrary and deceived Court.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THEMISTOCLES.

WILLIAM DONALDSON,

HAVING departed this Province for a short Time, has appointed us his Attornies, we earnestly request those indebted to him, to make as speedy Payment as the Situation of the Times will admit: And those who cannot pay, to give such Security as may be thought reasonable.—The Books and Accounts will be left at the House of Mr. JOHN DONTIN, in Bedon's-Alley, where proper Attendance is given.

ALEXANDER ROSE,
JOHN DONTIN.

Charles-Town, August 15th. 1775.

As it is not in my Power to wait on all my Friends, I take this Method of offering my service to them, and the Public in general, as FACTOR FOR THE COUNTRY PRODUCE. The Experience I have had in the Mercantile and Planting Business, induces me to think I am capable of the Undertaking, and flatter myself I shall be able to give general Satisfaction. Such Gentlemen as place their Crops in my Hands, may rest assured, their Favours will be gratefully acknowledged, and every Means in my Power will be observed to merit their Kindness. I will make Choice of, and see safely packed up, any Kind of Merchandise for those that favour me with the Disposal of their Crops, without making a Charge for my Trouble.

ALLARD BELIN.

In COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION.

St. David's Parish, August 7th. 1775.

CHARLES-AUGUSTUS STEWARD, Esq; having counteracted the Resolves of the Provincial Congress, in frequently issuing Summonses for Debt, was this Day caused to appear before the Committee for said Parish, and being questioned relative thereto, acknowledged that he had so done, and if applied to, should again.

RESOLVED thereupon, That the said Charles-Augustus Steward, Esq; is an Enemy to the Liberties of America, and an Object of the Resentment of the Public.

ORDERED, That the same be publicly advertised on the Morrow. By Order of the Committee,
GEORGE HICKS, Chairman.

In COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION.

St. David's Parish, August 8th. 1775.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL, having signed the under-written Advertisement, it was Ordered, That the same be immediately published in the several Gazettes of this Province. By Order of the Committee,
HENRY-WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Chairman.

St. David's Parish, August 8th. 1775.

WHEREAS I JOHN MITCHELL, of Mel drum, in the said Parish, Merchant, having sent three Judgment Bonds to Thomas Phepar, Esq; to be by him entered up, and having received three Executions of the said Gentleman in May last, one of which has been since personally served by the Sheriff, on John and Bartholomew Hodges, and one other on Enock James, contrary to the Resolves of the first Session of the Provincial Congress, for which I am truly sorry, and humbly ask Pardon of the said Congress, and of their Constituents, sincerely promising never to act in the least contrary to the Resolves or Orders of the Honourable Continental Congress, or of our Provincial Councils, being fully convinced, that every Friend to America, ought religiously to observe the Resolves and Orders of the said Congress and Councils.

Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above-written,
JOHN MITCHELL.

Wragg's Wharf & Stores,

Are now occupied by the Subscriber,
WHO will, by Care and Punctuality, endeavour to evince his Gratitude to such of his Friends as may encourage his Undertaking; he proposes selling on COMMISSION, RICE, LUMBER, WOOD, &c.—Carts and constant Attendances may be depended upon.
JOHN POAUG.
Charles-Town, March 4. 1775.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the

Subscriber, a NEGRO MAN,
Named Joe, or Cudjoe;
formerly belonging to Mr. GEORGE NODDINGS, Jamaica born, about 5 Feet 10 inches high, thin Village, and Pock-marked; had on when he went away, a blue Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowsers, and a Dutch Cap.—He speaks very good English, and is very artful. Whoever delivers him to me, or the Warden of the Work-House, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid, by
PAUL PRITCHARD.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. ALGERNON WILSON, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to send in Accounts thereof, properly attested, to
SARAH WILSON, Executrix.
JOHN WILSON, Executor.

ANDREW HENDRICKSON, informs me of a Black Steer, three Years old, has no visible Brand; marked with a Crop in the right, and a Crop and two Slits in the left Ear; having been at my Cowpen on White's Creek, ever since September, 1773.

JOHN BOONE, tells an old Bay GELDING, about 15 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder O, and on the near Buttock G.

JOHN SPADE, tells a black MARE, five Years old, 11 Hands high, both hind Feet white, branded D on the near Shoulder, and on the off A.

Literwise, a small MARE two Years old, 11 Hands high, a Blaze on her face, branded on the near Shoulder N D. The Owners may prove their Property, at the Charwax, before
SAMUEL WISE.

St. Mark's Parish, April 21, 1775.

WATSON BROMFIELD, tolled two Geldings, one of a brown bay Colour, without any white, eight Years old, upwards of 14 Hands high, paces, branded on the mounting Shoulder W, on the right Thigh thus UP in one; had on a small Bell. The other a sorrel with a blazed Face, 13 Hands high, trots, seems to have an obscure Brand on the right Thigh, supposed to be an F, with something adjoining on the left side of it, not distinguishable; the Owner must prove his Property before me, in St. Mark's Parish.
WOOD FURMAN, J. P.

Camden District, June 12, 1775.

MALACHI WESTON, informs me of a dark bay HORSE, with a Star, five Years old, about 15 Hands high; branded on the mounting Shoulder AE in one.

JOHN MOFFETT, of a black HORSE, aged, branded on the near Buttock O; hath a large Reach in his Face, both hind Feet white.

Literwise, of a bay MARE, about six Years old, branded on the near Buttock ML in one.

The Owners of said Strays, must prove their Property before
RICHARD BROWN, J. P.

JAMES BROWN, of Indian-Town, informs me of a bright Bay HORSE, eight Years old, about 15 Hands high branded on the mounting Buttock TE G, the TE joining, with a small Star in his Forehead; paces and trots. Whoever claims the said Stray, must prove his property, before me,
FRANCIS BRITTON, J. P.

The following Strays have been tolled before me.
CONGAREE, May 14th. 1775.

A Black GELDING, about 12 Hands high, seven or eight Years old; branded on the near Buttock like 68, and on the off Buttock QH.—A trotter.

Also, A bay HORSE, about 12 Hands high, seven Years old, branded on the near Buttock like R; with a dull Star in his Forehead.

Also, A roan HORSE, about 13 Hands high, ten or twelve Years old; branded on the near Buttock JM in one, paces and trots.

Also, A sorrel MARE, about 12 Hands high, eight Years old, and trots; has a small Star, and some Saddle Spots; branded on the near Shoulder ID.

Also, A light grey HORSE, 15 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder O.

Also, A blue roan MARE, about 14 Hands high, seven or eight Years old; branded on the off Buttock BP, and on the near Shoulder W and a Flower-de-Luce joining the middle Stroke, and on the off Shoulder an obscure Brand.

Also, A yearling HORSE COLT, neither docket nor branded.

Literwise, A grey MARE, 12 Hands high, seven Years old; branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder P, with some Saddle Spots.

Any Person or Persons, claiming any of the above Strays, must prove their Property, before
WILLIAM ARTHUR, J. P.

Continuation of the Intelligence brought by Le Despatcher Packet.

LONDON, August 2.

The following is said to be the Plan which will be put in execution for reducing America.

Thousands of Hanoverians are to be taken into British pay, the expenses to be defrayed out of the duties to be laid by parliament and levied in America. This body of men are to be stationed in several parts of that continent, and to be kept on foot in peace as well as war. Fortresses are to be built in the provinces of New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, in which those foreign mercenaries are to be stationed, and accommodated with barracks, firing, &c. at the expense of the respective colonies, in which they shall happen to be quartered. Besides this, a fleet of five ships of the line and twenty frigates are always to be stationed on that service, both to prevent smuggling, and in case of any disturbance to be ready to co-operate in reducing the rebellious or disaffected to obedience. Every Hanoverian soldier, who shall have served seven years with the approbation of his superior officer or officers, shall have a portion of ground, not more than fifty nor less than twenty acres, rent free forever. The expense of raising a proper habitation, furnishing the same, purchasing implements of husbandry, &c. to be defrayed by the colony in which he shall be then resident. The whole expense of recruiting to be provided for in like manner—that is to say, 50 l. for every soldier, and 100 l. for every trooper, rating his horse at 50 l. and himself at as much more. This mercenary army is to consist of thirty battalions of infantry, of 300 men each, and four regiments of cavalry, twenty battalions and two regiments of which are always to be stationed in the four New-England provinces; and the remaining ten battalions and two regiments at New-York, Philadelphia, and Williamsburgh in Virginia, and their neighbourhoods. On the whole, as the Germans are known to be a very prolific people, it is supposed that by the beginning of the year 1800, there will be no less than a million of this nation, including their offspring, within the four New-England provinces alone.

The account of the late action between the Americans and the troops of General Gage, is one of the most evasive and unsatisfactory that was ever yet obtruded on the public, even through the channel of a ministerial paper; and yet it is every way worthy of the victory which it affects to describe. The General sent out "something above 2000 men," of whom, *something above half* (i. e. 1000) are either killed or wounded. The General, however, takes care not to mention how many hours were employed in the prosecution of this hopeful business, but nevertheless pretends to tell us that great numbers of the enemy were destroyed; and seems to have employed his soldiers in digging up such as were buried in holes, that he might have the power to ascertain the value of his conquest. With all the vaguity of a military man, he praises the conduct of the officers under his command; but prudently omits to say whether any such advantage has been gained, as may be supposed to make up for the loss of "one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, seven Captains, nine Lieutenants, fifteen Sergeants, one Drummer, one fired and ninety one Rank and File, killed, and three others, *twelve* seven Captains, *thirteen* two Lieutenants, eight Ensigns, forty Sergeants, *twelve* Drummers, and *seven hundred and six* Rank and File, *wounded*," and unfit for service.

In short, it every time the General sends out his brace of thousand, the one half of them should either drop, or be rendered useless, we shall soon see an end to the war in America, but yet it cannot be expected to terminate in our favour.

The Ministry received this account several days before it was announced, but were either unwilling, or unable to cook it up for the public, till after their dispatches had been sent away.

The Captain who brought these dispatches from Boston, was commanded to declare he had great news of the defeat of the Americans; though he had assured many people in the towns through which he passed on his way to London, that he was afraid the accounts he had brought would throw the whole nation into disorder, and direct its vengeance on the advisers of hostile measures in America.

The ministerial hirelings are now running about from Printer to Printer, to apprise them of their danger, if they continue to contravert or ridicule the accounts given in the London gazettes. This is all done too under the pretence of kindness, but in reality the *demiur* report of a set of men frightened out of their wits by the victory which they have gained in America. It is well known that the people in general are at the expense of the armament; and therefore they will not only persist in their right to be acquainted with its success, but will likewise proceed to expose and laugh at all mutilated letters from General Gage, as from time to time may be laid before them by authority from the Privy Council.

The friends of the Ministry pretend to be in high spirits on account of General Howe's victory, as they call it, but Lord Dartmouth begs leave to differ from them in opinion.

Notwithstanding all the pains taken by the hirelings of government to blacken the Americans, it does not appear even from the partial account in the gazette of the action of the 17th of June, that they were either cruel, unskilful, or cowardly. They fought it out bravely to the last, carried off their dead, nay, buried them in spite of their enemies utmost efforts. They have killed and disabled above a thousand of the King's troops, who have gained a dear-bought victory by their own confession. For what have they done? By the help of their artillery, and the assistance of the men of war, they have been enabled to dislodge the Provincials from a post, which in all probability they have regained by this time. The enemies of administration cannot wish them a greater misfortune than such another victory.

Yesterday Lord Mansfield and Lord North had each a conference with his Majesty.

His Majesty went to the Queen's palace on the 17th ult. at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and had separate private conferences with such members of the Council as were in town. After the Council was over, dispatches were sent to several parts of the kingdom, to persons of the first rank, desiring their immediate attendance. None of those were publicly sent to C—W—, or L—n H—, being ordered to be conveyed in a private manner, thro' the immediate medium of their confidential friends. This morning his Majesty rose and was walking in his garden before six, having staid in town all night, a thing very unusual at this season of the year. Before eight he grew

uneasy, and sent for R—n of the Treasury, and one or two others, as he cannot meet his Council this afternoon, till he has received necessary communications from his secret A—s. The C—, the O—, and the C— have not been in such a hostile since the year 1745; as they are at this very instant; but whether a total change of ministry, or a new arrangement will be the consequence, no one at present presumes to conjecture; certain it is, however, that some great ministerial revolution is soon likely to be brought about.

We hear from Dublin, that on the 17th instant, being the quarter-day of the guild of merchants there, thanks were voted by them to the Right Hon. the Earl of Easingham, and the Right Hon. John Wilkes, Esq. Lord-Mayor of London, for their public and patriotic conduct in respect to the Americans.

England and Ireland groan under the weight of heavy taxation and unconstitutional pensions. Will the burden be lighter should we humble the spirit of the Americans? No! But there will then be places on the continent for our rainiers to dispose of; and the world will then be convinced, that in these men self-interest has the precedence of public-good.

Letters from Gibraltar give an account, that on the 19th ult. the Spaniards attempted to land at Algiers under the fire of their men of war, but were repulsed with considerable loss, the Dey having lined the shore with a great number of men who fought desperately; that the Spaniards then began to bombard the town; that they had destroyed some of their works, had set fire to two places, and there was no doubt but they would be in possession of the town in three days after. *Morn. Chronicle.*

The Cerberus man of war, Capt. Chadds, is ordered to be docked and got ready to carry over some dispatches to General Gage.

Gourville, who had been many years in a public character in this country from France, under the administration of Cardinal Mazarine, told the celebrated Sir William Temple, discoursing of the English nation, "That an English Monarch, who will be the man of his people, is the greatest King in the world: but if he will be any thing more, by G— he is nothing at all."

ALL Petions who have any Demands on the Estate of Ralph Izard, Esq; of Berner's-Street, London, are desired to send their Accounts immediately to
HENRY LAURENS.

Now SELLING OFF,
At Eight for One, CASH,
The SUBSCRIBER'S remaining
STOCK of GOODS,
WILLIAM SCOTT, jun.

N. B. A great Bargain to any Person taking the Whole.

Fork of Broad and Saludy Rivers, Cannon's-Creek,
September 2, 1775.
TAKEN up and posted before me, a white MARE, about seven Years old, 13 Hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder M, and Buttock Y. The Owner must prove his Property before
MICHAEL DICKERT, J. P.

Charlot-Town, September 21, 1775.
THE BUTCHERS in the Beef-Market having laboured under great Inconveniences for some Time past, on Account of the long Credits they are obliged to give their Customers, *Do now give this public Notice*, in Order to prevent a total Stop of the Town's being supplied with fresh Beef, which must be the Case soon, for the Want of Money, Cattle being a Cash Article, that they request every Person will, in future, bring **READY MONEY** to Market.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at TIMOTHY'S Printing-Office; in Broad-street, the Corner of Gadshen's-Alley. Price FIVE SHILLINGS Currency.
SEVERAL Methods for making SALT-PETRE; recommended to the Inhabitants of the United Colonies. By their Representatives in Congress.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.
LOST, on Wednesday Evening, the 27th of September, between Mr. Ramage's Tavern, in Broad-street, and the Subscriber's House on Trott's Point, A worked Pocket-Book, with the Subscriber's Name thereon, containing several Bonds, Notes of Hand, &c. also Five Fifty Pounds Bills, one Twenty Shillings, and one Five Shillings Bill. Whoever has found the said Pocket-Book, and will deliver it, with the Contents thereof, to the Subscriber, or in his Absence, to Mr. George Greenland, Factor in Charles-Town, or at Mr. Timothy's Printing Office, in Gadshen's Alley, shall receive the above Reward of One Hundred Pounds Currency.

WILLIAM CHISHOLME.
Who forwarns all Persons whatsoever from paying or receiving any Bond or Note, either on his Account, or on Mr. Rigg's, late of Charles-Town, deceased. He will be much obliged to any Person or Persons, that if any such Bond or Notes should be offered, to stop the same, and give Notice thereof to the Subscriber, or Mr. George Greenland, or at Mr. Timothy's Printing-Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having made some Progress in the Art of making POT and PEARL ASH, at a considerable Expence: Desires all those who may want Instructions for that Purpose, to call at Mr. BULLIN's, near the Baptist-Meeting, on Ashley-River, where they may meet with him, and at the same Time that they may serve themselves, oblige
Their most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN HACKLE.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS Misunderstandings but too often pit-capitate Men and Friends into Quarrels and Bloodshed, which, but for such Misunderstandings never would have happened: **AND WHEREAS** the present unhappy Disputes between Great-Britain and North-America have unhappily occasioned Uneasiness between a Part of the People living between Broad and Saludy Rivers, and other adjacent Parts; and the other Inhabitants of the Colony aforesaid, from Misunderstandings as aforesaid, insomuch as the said Part of the People as aforesaid, having tender Consciences, declined to accede to the Association, signed in Congress, on the 4th of June last; and the said other Inhabitants thereby thinking that the said declining to accede, proceeded from Principles and Designs, in them, the said Part of the People, inimical to the Proceedings and Designs of the said other Inhabitants; and that the said Part of the People, did mean to aid and assist, and join the British Troops, if any should arrive in the Colony aforesaid, during the present unhappy Disputes aforesaid: **AND WHEREAS** THESE ARE ALL MISUNDERSTANDINGS, and it being the sincere Wish and Desire of all Parts of the Colony to live in Peace and Friendship with each other: **WHEREFORE**, for the clearing up of the said Misunderstandings; and for the Manifestation of the Wish and Desire aforesaid, Colonel Thomas Fletcher, Captain John Ford, Captain Thomas Greer, Captain Evan M'Laurin, the Reverend Philip Mulkey, Mr. Robert Merrick, and Captain Benjamin Wofford, Deputies for, and sent by the Part of the People aforesaid, have repaired to the Camp of the Honourable William-Henry Drayton, Esquire, acting under the authority of the Council of Safety for this Colony: And for the Purposes aforesaid, it is hereby contracted, agreed and declared, by the Honourable William-Henry Drayton, in pursuance of Powers vested in him by the Honourable the Council of Safety as aforesaid, on the one Part; and the Deputies aforesaid, in Pursuance of Powers vested in them by the said Part of the People on the other Part.

1st. **THAT** the said Declining of the Part of the People aforesaid, to accede as aforesaid, did not proceed from any ill, or even unfriendly Principle or Design, in them the said Part of the People, to or against the Principles or Designs of the Congress of this Colony, or Authorities derived from that Body; but proceeded only from a Desire to abide in their usual Peace and Tranquillity.

2^d. **THAT** the said Part of the People, *never did mean* to aid, assist, or join the British Troops, as aforesaid: And hereby it is declared, that if at any Time during the present unhappy Disputes between Great-Britain and North-America, any British Troops shall, or may arrive in this Colony, the Deputies aforesaid, for themselves, and the Part of the People aforesaid, by whom they the said Deputies are authorized, and whom they do represent, Declare, that if any British Troops as aforesaid, shall arrive as aforesaid, they the said Deputies, and the Part of the People aforesaid, shall not, and *will not give, yield or afford, directly or indirectly*, to or for the Use, Advantage, or Comfort of the said British Troops, or any Part of them, any Aid, or Assistance whatsoever; or hold with them the said Troops, or any Part of them, any Communication or Correspondence.

3^d. **THAT** if at any Time during the unhappy Disputes as aforesaid, any Person or Persons of the Part of the People aforesaid, shall by Discourse, or Word reflect upon, censure or condemn; or by any Conduct oppose the Proceedings of the Congress of this Colony, or Authorities derived from them; the said Congress, the Council of Safety, or General Committee, as the Case may be, shall without being deemed to give any Umbrage to the Part of the People aforesaid, find to any of the Deputies aforesaid, to make Requisition, that any and every such Person or Persons as aforesaid, offending in any of the Premises aforesaid, against the Proceedings of the Congress, or Authorities aforesaid, may and shall be delivered up to the Authority of the Congress, or the Tribunals under that Authority, to be questioned and tried, and proceeded against according to the Mode of Proceedings by Authority of Congress: And if such Person or Persons as aforesaid, be not delivered up as aforesaid, within fourteen Days after Requisition as aforesaid, then in such Case, the Congress, or Council of Safety, or General Committee, may and shall be at Liberty to use every Means, to apprehend any, and every such Person or Persons as last aforesaid, and question, try, and proceed against as aforesaid, every such Person or Persons as aforesaid.

4th. **THAT** if any Person or Persons, who has or have signed, or shall sign the Association aforesaid, shall without Authority of Congress, molest any Person or Person of the Part of the People aforesaid, in such Case, Application shall be made to the said Congress, or Council of Safety, or General Committee, in order that such Person or Persons as last aforesaid, be punished for, and restrained from molesting as aforesaid.

AND it is hereby declared, that all and every Person of the Part of the People as aforesaid, not offending in or against any of the Premises aforesaid, shall and may continue to dwell and remain at Home as usual, safe in their Lives, Persons, and Properties, such being nothing more, than what has been, and is the Aim, Intention, and Inclination of the Congress of this Colony, and the Authorities under that Body. All Persons who shall not consider themselves as bound by this Treaty, must abide by the Consequences.

Done at the Camp, near Ninety-Six, this 16th Day of September, 1775.

Signed,

WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON,
THOMAS FLETCHALL,
JOHN FORD,
THOMAS GREER,
EVAN M'LAURIN,
BENJAMIN WOFFORD.

(C O P Y.)

To be Sold by public Outcry,
On the 1st Tuesday in November next,

THAT valuable Plantation whereon the late JOSEPH BRITTON, Esq; lived, containing about fourteen Hundred Acres of Land, about one Hundred and twenty Acres cleared and under a good Fence; the said Land is inferior to none on Pedee, for Indico, Corn, &c. Twelve Months Credit will be given, paying Interest, and giving approved Security, to
DANIEL BRITTON, }
FRANCIS BRITTON, } *Executors.*

CAMBRIDGE, JULY 16.

LAST Tuesday came to town from Philadelphia, and joined the army of the united colonies, a company of 106 rifle-men. Many hundreds more are daily expected.

AUGUST 1.

Some very late intelligence hath been received at headquarters, from Canada, the substance of which is, that the Canadians and Indians cannot be persuaded by Governor Carleton to join his forces, but are determined to be neutral; that there are but 300 regulars in Canada, and near all those stationed at St. John's, in order to make a stand against the Provincials expected down the lake; and that consequently Quebec and Montreal have been left quite bare of troops, except a small guard at each place.

Last Monday morning, near Charles-Town neck, a warm fire began between our advanced parties and those of the enemy, attended with cannonading from the enemy's works on Bunker's Hill. We took two marines prisoners, and killed several of the regulars, with the loss of one man, who was killed with a cannon ball.

Parties of rifle-men, together with some Indians, are constantly harassing the enemy's advanced guards, and say they have killed several of the regulars within a day or two past. One of the officers is missing, and is said to be taken prisoner.

Last Monday morning about 300 Men went from Roxbury to the spot where the light-house lately stood, where they found 40 of the enemy, twenty-eight soldiers and twelve Tory carpenters and labourers, who were sent from Boston to erect a building for fixing up lights. Our people, before they surrendered, killed four of them (among whom, it is said, was a Lieutenant) and took the rest prisoners, being 24 regulars, and the twelve workmen, with the loss of one man on our side. The same day the whole number were brought to headquarters in this town, and the day following sent off to Worcester.

AUGUST 10.

Our people have taken two or three of the enemy's vessels at Machias, at the eastward, with a number of prisoners, among whom is Ichabod Jones, a well known Tory, who was brought to town yesterday, and put into custody of the main guard. The other prisoners, we are informed, are on the road, and may be hourly expected.

WATERTOWN, JULY 14.

It is said that General Burgoyne is desirous about half of his time, and that General Gage is often out of his head; whether or not it is the same despatch that infests both, is not certainly known.

WORCESTER, JULY 26.

Information is given to General Gage of matters in our army, &c. by persons in women's clothing. Who or what they were is not known to our informant; Gage's army was thought to be 5000 strong, but greatly intimidated; the regiments that arrived last at Boston, were as follows, viz. light dragoons, 17th, Col. George Preston, 230 men; foot, 37th, Col. Henry Campbell; 49th, Alexander Maitland; 63rd, Francis Grant; 420 men each. Regiment destined for New York, but ordered to Boston by Gage: 22d, General Thomas Gage; 40th, Sir Robert Hamilton; 44th, James Abercrombie (killed at Bunker's Hill); 45th, William Haviland; 420 men each. The whole number of the King's troops lately arrived at Boston, 3600.

NEW-YORK, JULY 31.

On Tuesday last arrived here, accompanied by several young Gentlemen, volunteers from Maryland and Pennsylvania, Col. Thomson of the Pennsylvania regiment of rifle-men; and yesterday they proceeded on their journey to his Excellency General Washington's camp at Cambridge.

AUGUST 17.

John Trumbull, Esq; is appointed another Aid de Camp to his Excellency General Washington. and Samuel B. Webb, Esq; is appointed Aid de Camp to Major General Putnam.

The following is said to be a copy of a letter from a gentleman of character in New-Haven, to his friend in this city: "I have only a few minutes time to inform you, by Mr. Alexander, the Express, that General Gage has demolished the cattle. Mr. Hancock shewed me a letter from a gentleman at Boston, dated the first of this instant, that General Gage had sent all his family to England, and that the whole army would leave Boston soon; 'twas supposed he would first destroy the town; the destination of the troops is not known, may it not be for New-York? I hope our people will prepare. The author of the letter says there are 2500 of Gage's men killed and died since the battle of Bunker's Hill; they have buried 30 regulars a week for a long time. There are 3 men of war and 11 transports anchored at Fisher's Island. Mr. Hancock shewed me a letter from General Washington which confirms the departure of the troops."

Several gentlemen arrived here on Friday and Saturday last that left the Camp at Cambridge the 5th and 6th inst. They confirm the accounts of several small skirmishes happening lately between the ministerial and the troops of the twelve United Colonies of North-America, greatly to the advantage of the latter.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 1.

Extract of a letter from BRAintree, Massachusetts-Bay, JULY 16.

I am much surprised that you have not been more accurately informed of what passes in the camps: As to intelligence from Boston, it is but seldom we are able to collect any that may be relied on; and to repeat the vague flying rumours would be endless. I heard yesterday, by one Mr. Rolston, a gold-smith, who got out of Boston in a fishing sloop, that their distress increases upon them fast; their beef is spent, their malt and cyder all gone; all the fresh provisions they can procure they are obliged to give to the sick and wounded; that thirteen of our men who were in gaol, and were wounded at Charles-Town, are dead; that no man dared to be seen talking to his friend in the street; that they are obliged to be within every evening at ten o'clock, according to martial law; nor can any inhabitant walk the street after that time without a pass from Gage; that Gage has ordered all the molasses to be distilled into rum for the soldiers; that he has taken away all licences for selling of liquors and given them to his creatures; that he has issued an order that no one else shall sell under a penalty of 50l. that the spirit which prevails among the soldiers is that of malice and revenge; that there is no true courage to be observed among them; that their duty is hard, always holding themselves in readiness for an attack, which they are in continual fear of; that Dr. Eliot was not on board of a man of war, as was reported; that Messrs. Lovell and Leach, with many others are certainly in gaol; that 1.5 week a poor milch cow was killed in town, and sold for a shilling ster-

ling a pound; that the transports from Ireland and New-York arrived last week, but every additional man adds to their distress.

AUGUST 7.

We are credibly informed that General Burgoyne has lately shown every appearance of a deep settled melancholy, is continually walking the streets of Boston with his arms folded across his breast, and talking to himself.

We are also credibly informed that General Gage and Admiral Greaves have publicly quarrelled; Admiral Greaves having told General Gage that it was a cowardly action to burn Charles-Town, Gage sharply replied, he should not consult him in such matters.

Capt. Doodie's company of rifle men, from York county, in this province, soon after their arrival at the provincial camp near Boston, observing a transport in Mytic-river, informed General Washington that only thirty of them would engage to take her. The General received them politely, commended their resolution, and said he had no occasion for the vessel at present.

AUGUST 14.

There is advice from Canada, that Governor Carleton having in vain endeavoured by fair means to engage the Canadians in the service against the colonies, he attempted to compel them by force; on which there was an insurrection of 3000 men to oppose that force; and that they did not disperse till they received assurances that no compulsion should be used. It is said they are determined to observe a strict neutrality.

Extract of letter from the camp, dated July 23.

"With in a day or two we have had five deserters from the advanced posts of the enemy; two of them are sensible honest looking fellows, and one that came in this morning is particularly so. They have brought a return of the enemy killed and wounded, amounting to 2052. Most of the wounded are dead or in a dangerous way. They have had no fresh provisions since the affair of No-Jiddle's Island, and are not likely to have any without fighting for it. One of the deserters went off last night, with leave, to Philadelphia; he is a grenadier of the Royal Irish. The deserters say, that yesterday General Gage surrendered, in the orders of the day, his command of the army to General Howe, and now acts only as civil Governor; that he is lampooned and despised by the whole army; that Howe is much censured for his mode of attack on our lines last month; that their artillery was wretchedly served; and, what is more strange, that all their spare cartridges, which they brought out, were twelve pounders, and they took out only nine pounders cannon; so that, when our people were obliged to quit their lines, they had not one round of artillery: That young Richardson was the first person who mounted our parapet; you know him well—he is of the 18th, or Royal Irish. He was dangerously wounded: Their number of effective men is 4000 in Boston, and 2200 on Bunker's Hill; that they despair of forcing our lines, but talk of getting round us if they can; that 8 sail of transports, and one frigate, are gone to Fisher's Island, and other places in the sound, marauding with 100 men; that they have erected a large bomb battery on Bunker's-Hill, and, amongst others, two 18 inch French mortars; that our mining gun yesterday threw an 18 pound shot into their entrenchments on the top of Bunker's-Hill; that the grenadiers of the Royal Welch Fusiliers amounted to 40 at the attack last month, and are now reduced to 8 men; that the 53d regiment had 32 grenadiers killed out of 39; that the inhabitants of Boston are ill used, and miserably fed; that they will be soon released, because provisions begin to be scarce; that the army begin to clamour for their pay; there is no cash, and bills will not fill under 50 per cent. discount. The resolution of the Congress against Government bills was wise, and has distressed the enemy exceedingly. The Reading company of rifle-men came in on Tuesday; the rest are hourly expected, and much wanted. We have frequently thrown into their lines, on the wings of the wind at night, hand-bills; and propose to send in a few to-night. These bills are blown into their camp, and get into the hands of their soldiers, without the officers being able to prevent it. Major Bruce complained, at an interview the other day, of such usage. We retorted his decaying our sentries off their posts; two rascals having left us a day or two before, by his or some other officer's means.—We expect they will begin to bombard us in a day or two; they cannot hurt, but benefit us; they will by such means harden our men, and discourage their own. This we have experienced by their bombardment of Roxbury."

HILLSBOROUGH, August 29.

The Congress of this colony, held here, having taken into consideration the various dangers to which this colony was exposed, from the inveterate enemies of America and the English constitution; resolved to raise two regiments of foot, each to consist of 500 privates, 20 sergeants, 20 corporals, 10 drums, and 10 files; to embody 3000 minute men, and to put the militia on a respectable footing.

The Congress, we are informed, appointed officers for the regulars; field officers for the minute men, and militia.

Officers of the first regiment of regulars are Colonel and Commander in Chief, James Moore, Esq; Lieut. Col. Francis N. W. Esq; Major, Thomas Clark, Esq; Captains, William Davis, Robert Rowan, Thomas Allon; John Walker, Alfred Moore, Henry Dickson; Caleb Grainger, George Davidson, William Pickett, William Green, Esqrs.

Lieutenants, Messrs. Hector, M'Niell, Joshua Beman, Abalom Tatem, Lar. Thompson, Her. Brice, Thomas Hogg, William Brandon, William Berryhill, William Hill.

Ensigns, Messrs. Niel M'Allister, Maurice Moore, jun. Benjamin Turner, John Taylor, George Graham, Howell Tatum, Robert Rolston, James Childs, Henry Pope.

William Davis, Esq; is appointed first Captain, and the other Captains are to take rank as they fill their companies.

The field officers for the second regiment are, Colonel Robert Howe, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel, Alexander Martin, Esq; Major, James Patten, Esq; The names of the other officers of this regiment cannot at present be procured.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 31.

THE Congress at Hillsborough, in North-Carolina, have taken into Consideration the Means of encouraging and establishing several Manufactures. Particulars of which we will insert in our next.

The Letter copied from the Gazetteer, signed Mercator Americanus, shall be laid before the Public next Week.

in GENERAL COMMITTEE,

Charles-Town, September 30, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT it is expedient and necessary, in the present Exigency of public Affairs, to call a Meeting of the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, at Charles-Town, on Wednesday the First of November next: And that public Notice be immediately given of the said Call.

By Order of the General Committee,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Charles-Town, Sept. 26, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT Persons entering into Volunteer Companies of Foot, or Troops of Horse, are nevertheless subject and liable to the Performance of Patrol Duty, as required by Law; and that the Officers be directed to cause the said Duty to be punctually performed.

By Order of the Council of Safety,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Charles-Town, October 2, 1775.

ORDERED,

THAT the Message from this Committee to the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, of the 29th ult.—His Excellency's Answer, of the 30th.—and the Letter from this Committee to Capt. Thornbrough, of his Majesty's Sloop Tamar, of same Date, be forthwith printed and made public.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

MESSAGE to his Excellency the Governor.

May it please your Excellency,

It is with great Concern we find, that, for some Days past, your Excellency has been pleased to withdraw yourself from Charles-Town, the Seat of your Government; and have retired on board the King's Ship. The Inconveniences which must unavoidably arise to the People, deprived, by this Step, of that easy Access to your Excellency which is absolutely necessary for transacting Public Affairs, are apparent; and we submit to your Excellency's Consideration, whether the Retirement of our Governor to a King's Ship, in this general Disquietude, when the Minds of the People are filled with the greatest Apprehensions for their Safety, may not increase their Alarm, and excite jealousies of some premeditated Design against them? We therefore entreat, that your Excellency will be pleased to return to Charles-Town, the accustomed Place of Residence of the Governor of South Carolina. And your Excellency may be assured, that whilst agreeable to your repeated and solemn Declarations, your Excellency shall take no active Part against the good People of this Colony, in the present arduous Struggle for the Preservation of their Civil Liberties, we will, to the utmost of our Power, secure to your Excellency that Safety, and respect for your Person and Character, which the Inhabitants of Carolina have ever wished to shew to the Representative of their Sovereign. By Order of the General Committee, State-House, Sept. 29, 1775.

HENRY LAURENS, Chairman.

The GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

Tamer Sep 31 1775.

Sir,

I have recd: a message signed by you from a set of people who stile them selves a General Committee.—The Presentation of such an Address from a body assembled by no Legal authority & whom I must consider as in actual and open Rebellion agt: their Sovereign can only be equalled by the Outrages which oblig'd me to take refuge on board the King's Ship in this Harbour. It deserves no answer nor should I have given it any but to mark the Hardiness with which you have advanced that I could so far forget my Duty to My Sovereign & to my Country as to promise that I would take no active part in bringing the Subverters of our glorious Constitution & the Real Liberties of the People to a truce of their Duty. The unmanly arts that have already been used to prejudice me in the General Opinion may still be employ'd by that Committee.

But I never will return to Charles-Town till I can support the King's authority and protect his faithful and Loyal Subjects Whenever the People of this Province will put it in my Power to render them essential Service, I will with pleasure embrace the opportunity and think it a very happy one.

I am Sir

Henry Laurens Esqr

Your Humble servant

William Campbell.

LETTER to Capt. Thornbrough.

SIR,

THIS Afternoon one of your Officers brought up a Paper from on board the Tamar, addressed to Henry Laurens, Esq;—It appeared to have been intended as an Answer to a Message from the General Committee to his Excellency the Governor—it had no Signature; but the Officer declared he brought it from Lord William Campbell.

We find that, upon your Officer's Return to his Boat, he was much insulted by some Persons at present unknown. We hereby express our Concern at such a Proceeding, which we absolutely disavow: And we assure you, that all possible Inquiry shall be made into this unwarrantable Behaviour, in order that Satisfaction may be obtained for the Insult.

State-House,

Sept. 30, 1775.

By Order of the General Committee,

HENRY LAURENS, Chairman.

True Copies,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

The Day following the Governor sent another Copy with his Signature annexed.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING declined the Constable's Business, and, being appointed one of the Wood and Coal-Measurers, would be much obliged to his Friends that may be pleased to employ him in that Way; who may depend on being served with the greatest Care and Punctuality, and with the quickest Dispatch.

ZACHARIAH BLACKLIDGE.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, CHARLES-TOWN.

Wednesday, June 21st, 1775.
WHEREAS the Inhabitants of Poole, a Sea-Port in the English Channel, lost to all sense of Honour, Humanity and Gratitude, have, by their late Petition to Parliament, manifested themselves not only inimical to America, but desirous to add to the heavy Oppressions under which the unfortunate and virtuous Inhabitants of the four New-England Governments labour, in Consequence of their laudable Conduct in Defence of America and of Mankind: To testify our just Resentment of so base and cruel a Conduct, in the Inhabitants of Poole, it is hereby **RESOLVED**, That this Colony will not use or employ any Shipping belonging to that Port, or owned by any Inhabitant there, or carry on any Transactions, or hold any Communication with that People.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

RUN-AWAY in November last, a **NEGRO** WENCH, named **NANNY**; a squat, well-built Wench, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, very artful and sensible, and is supposed to be harboured in Charles-Town, as she has been seen there several Times: I will give **TWENTY DOLLARS** to whoever will apprehend the said Negro, and deliver her at the Work-House in Charles-Town, or to me at Santee; and, as there is great Reason to suppose she is harboured by a white Person, I will give the above Reward, upon Conviction of the Offender, and **TWENTY DOLLARS**, if harboured by a Negro.

APRIL 15, 1775.

ROBERT CROFT.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber, some Time in March last, a **NEGRO** MAN, named **JEMMY**; about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, and very well made, Country born, speaks good English, and is very artful: He was formerly the Property of Mr. John Waring, and is supposed to be harboured at Mr. Saunders's Plantation, where he has Relations.—A Reward of **TWENTY POUNDS**, and reasonable Charges, will be given to any Person apprehending the said Negro, and delivering him to Edward Simons, in Charles-Town; the Goaler in George-Town, or at Little-River, to

JOSIAS ALLSTON.

N. B. If the above Negro will surrender himself to me, in a reasonable Time, his past Offences will be passed over unnoticed.

ALL Persons to whom the Estate of **JOHN REMINGTON, Esq;** deceased, is indebted, are requested to send in their Accounts, properly attested, in Order to receive Payment; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to **MARGARET REMINGTON, Executrix,** or **JACOB REMINGTON, Executor.**

Found by a Negro.

A Large SILVER SPOON. The Owner may have it again, by proving his Property, paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and giving a small Reward to the Negro for his honesty. Apply to the Printer.

Board and Lodging,
For two Single Gentlemen. Enquire at **Mr. Timothy's Printing-Office.**

SUCH of the Creditors of the late **WILLIAM WARD CROSTWHAITE, Esq;** as have not given in their Accounts to me attested, are again requested to do it, on or before the 31st of September next; and I hereby give all his Creditors Notice, to meet me at Mr. Ramsdell's Tavern, in Broad-Street, on Monday the 21st of October next, at four o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive their Dividend of the Effects remaining in my Hands.

ROBERT PHILP.

N. B. Those who do not comply with the above Notice, will be excluded from any Share of the said Effects.

To be SOLD, without Reserve,
At **CROWFIELD**, in the Parish of St. James, Goose-Creek, on *Wednesday the 11th of October, if a fair Day, if not, on the first fair Day thereafter.*

THAT valuable **PLANTATION**, called **CROWFIELD**. The Buildings, Gardens, Extent and Situation of which, are too well known to need a pious Description. Also, near **FORTY NEGROES**, consisting of Field slaves, a Cooper, a compleat Gardiner, a Wheelwright, a Cook and Washerwoman, House Wench, Washing Men, and as good a Hair-Dresser and Footman as is in the Province; some Oxen, valuable Horses, and some Household Furniture. The Conditions are **CASH** or **BILLS OF EXCHANGE**; and the Property is not to be altered or delivered before these Conditions are complied with.

Any Person desirous of purchasing the Land, the Whole or Part of the Negroes, by private Contract, before the Day of Sale, may treat with me, at Captain **McCall's**, in **Elliot-Street.**

SAMUEL CARNE.

At the same Time and Place will be sold,
FORTY Head of exceeding fine **CATTLE**, consisting of Cows, Steers, &c.

To be LET, and entered upon immediately,
A HOUSE in Union-Street; and on the 25th of September the House late in the Possession of Mr. Macklin, the Corner of Children's Alley, in Elliot-Street; and on the 1st of October, the House lately possessed by John McQueen, Esq; in Trade-Street; and on the 1st of December, the Tenement now occupied by Aaron Loock, Esq; in Broad-Street. Apply to

JOHN PAUL GRIMKE.

To be LET,
A PEW, No. 17, in the North Isle of St. Philip's Church, next to the Door. Enquire at **Timothy's Printing Office**, the Corner of Broad-Street and Gosden's Alley.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1775.

RESOLVED,
THAT the Deputies of the several Country Parishes and Districts, do retain the Association Papers, after they have been signed, in their own Hands: And, that they do, *once in every Month*, certify and return Lists of the Names of the Subscribers thereto, and also of such as shall refuse to subscribe, to the General Committee in Charles-Town.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Charles-Town, Saturday, June 3^d, 1775.

RESOLVED,
THAT this Congress do earnestly recommend to all their Constituents, the Promotion of Union and Harmony, by all Means in their Power: That to this Purpose, all those Things be avoided which tend to promote Disaffection between the People; utterly discountenancing all National Reflections, and engaging to be watchful and diligent, that the Laws for the Peace and good Order of the Colony be observed inviolate as far as may be.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Charles-Town, June 5th, 1775.

ORDERED, That the Association which was signed in Congress Yesterday, be made public.

ASSOCIATION. South-Carolina.

THE actual Commencement of Hostilities against this Continent, by the British Troops, in the bloody Scene on the 19th of April last, near Boston—the Increase of arbitrary Impositions from a wicked and despotic Ministry—and the Dread of intigated Insurrections in the Colonies—are Causes sufficient to drive an oppressed People to the Use of Arms: We therefore, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of South-Carolina, holding ourselves bound, by that most sacred of all Obligations, the Duty of good Citizens towards an injured Country, and thoroughly convinced, that, under our present distressed Circumstances, we shall be justified before God and Man, in resisting Force by Force; **DO UNITE** ourselves, under every Tie of Religion and Honour, and associate, as a Band in her Defence, against every Foe: Hereby solemnly engaging that, whenever our Continental or Provincial Councils shall decree it necessary, we will go forth, and be ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes to secure her Freedom and Safety. This Obligation to continue in full Force until a Reconciliation shall take Place between Great-Britain and America, upon Constitutional Principles—an Event which we most ardently desire. And we will hold all those Persons inimical to the Liberty of the Colonies, who shall refuse to subscribe this Association.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1775.

RESOLVED,
THAT Officers in the Regiments of Foot, now to be raised, shall in every Case, when acting in Conjunction with Officers of the Militia of equal Commission, take Rank and Precedence, without regard to prior Dates of Commissions in the latter.

RESOLVED,
That the Powers and Authority of the Council of Safety, the General Committee, the Secret Committee, the Committee of Observation in Charles-Town, and Committee of Intelligence, do continue, notwithstanding the Expiration of the present Congress, till the first Meeting of the next General Congress.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Charles-Town, Saturday, June 17, 1775.

RESOLVED,
THAT the Recommendation of this Congress in January last, diligently to train the Inhabitants throughout this Colony, at least once a Fortnight, be repeated.

RESOLVED,
That it be recommended to such of the Inhabitants of this Colony, as are not provided with Bayonets to their Guns, to procure the same without Delay, and to be otherwise prepared to turn out at a Minute's Warning.

RESOLVED,
That one Mode of Exercise shall be used by the Militia throughout the Colony; and that the Council of Safety do, without Delay, fix on some proper Manual Exercise, and cause the same to be printed and dispersed.

RESOLVED,
That no Resolution hitherto entered into respecting the Militia, shall be understood to preclude the Inhabitants of this Colony from a general Liberty of forming Volunteer Troops of Horse and Companies of Foot, not exceeding One Hundred Men in each Troop or Company; with a Power in each Company of choosing their own Officers, as soon as 30 Men for a Troop of Horse, and 50 Men for a Company of Foot shall have associated for the Purpose of training and holding themselves in Readiness to turn out upon all Occasions of Emergency: Provided always, That such Troops and Companies shall be subject to the Orders of the Field Officers of the District in which they shall so associate and form: The Officers so chosen to be subject to the Rejection of the Council of Safety; by whom Appointments shall be made out for all such Officers as they may approve, unless Commissions can be procured in the usual Way.

RESOLVED,
That such of the said Troops or Companies as may be ordered at any Time to embody or march, shall immediately be entitled to the same Pay as the Regulars about to be raised.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1775.

RESOLVED,
THAT it be recommended to the Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, when they attend Divine Service in Places of Public Worship, to take with them their Fire-Arms and Ammunition.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In GENERAL COMMITTEE, Charles-Town, September 16, 1775.

RESOLVED,
THAT **GEORGE ROUFFEL, Esq;** having contumaciously violated an Order of this Committee, of the 21st of August last, be no longer considered as admitted to Protection from this Committee, out of his own House; and that this Resolution be forthwith made public.

Ordered, That Mr. Rouffell be immediately served with a Copy of the above Resolve.

By Order of the General Committee,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE,

July 19, 1774. A new Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is **SMART**, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, his right Hand scorched, and Fingers drawn up, and has lost the first Joint of his Fore-Finger on the left Hand; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, bound with blue. Taken up at **Amelia Township**, 90 Miles from Town.

August 6, 1774. A new Negro Man, says his Name is **BEREFORD**, and his Master's Name **JAMMY**; he is about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and Scars across his Arms and Body, as if he had been whipped; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and breeches. Taken up at **WILLIAM STERLING'S** Plantation, at **Fecotalige**, 75 Miles from Town.

September 30, 1774. A new Negro Man, says his Name is **JACK**, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has lost the small Toe off his left Foot, has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, and brought with him a Blanket. Taken up at **LANUE'S** Ferry, 53 Miles from Town.

November 10, 1774. A new negro Wench, of the **COROMANTIE** Country, says her Name is **DIANA**, but cannot tell her Master's Name; she is about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, has a Scar on the End of her Nose, pitted with the Small-Pox, has blue Beads round her Neck, and has on an Osnaburgh Jacket, and white Woolen Petticoat.

April 13, 1775. A Negro Man, of the **CONGO** Country, says his Name is **JOE**, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, branded on the right Arm S-E, and has his Country Marks on his Forehead and Arm, where he is branded; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at **Combaker**, 53 Miles from Town.

May 30, 1775. A Negro Man, of the **PAPAW** Country, says his Name is **CATO**, and that he belongs to **BENJAMIN WARD**; he is about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and a Squire Lock with his left Eye; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up in Town.

June 6, 1775. A Negro Man, of the **ANGOLA** Country, says his Name is **JEMMY**, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has his Country Marks on both his Sides, and branded on his left Breast 30; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 53 Miles from Town.

July 10, 1775. A Negro Man, says his Name is **BRAM**, and that he belongs to one **JOHN MATNICOLAS**; he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, Country born, speaks very good English, and is pitted with the Small Pox; has on a yellow Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 33 Miles from Town.

July 21, 1775. A Negro Girl, Country born, says her Name is **MASHEY**, and that she belongs to one **ANDREW CUNNINGHAM**; she is about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, has been burnt across her Fingers and her right Arm, has her right Ear bored, and has on a blue Petticoat. Taken up at **Abley-Ferry**, 10 Miles from Town.

August 3, 1775. A Negro Man, of the **GUINEA** Country, says his Name is **TOM**, and his Master's Name **WILLIAM SANDERS**; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, appears as if he was burnt on his right Side and bit on his left Breast, and brought with him two Blankets. Taken up at the **Four-Holer**, 40 Miles from Town.

August 5, 1775. A Negro Man, of the **GUINEA** Country, says his Name is **SAMPSON**, and his Master's Name **BARNET**; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks down both Sides of his Cheeks, both Ears bored, and has on a blue Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at **Watbo**, 31 Miles from Town.

August 12, 1775. A Negro Man, says his Name is **SANGO**, and his Master's Name **DANIEL STUART**; he is about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, has a Scar over his right Eye, and a Brand on his left Breast, but it cannot be made out; has on a green Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowsers. Taken up at **Goose-Creek**, 13 Miles from Town.

August 21, 1775. A Negro Man, of the **GUINEA** Country, says his Name is **SAMPSON**, and that he belongs to one **JAMES BOOMER**; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his left Breast, and all over his Belly, and is branded on his Back, but it cannot be made out; has on a Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowsers.—Taken up at **Salada River**, 95 Miles from Town.

September 2, 1775. A Negro Man, country born, says his Name is **JACK**, and that he belongs to **Capt. NEVEL**, of the **Brig Friendship**; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has lost two of his Fore-Teeth, and speaks very good English; has on a white Woolen Jacket, and black Breeches. Taken up at **Edisto**, 35 Miles from Town.

Sept. 13, 1775. A Negro Wench of the **Mandingo** Country; says her Name is **SALLY**, but cannot tell her Master's Name. She is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, both Ears bored, and has her Country Marks on each of her Arms; has on a white Negro Cloth Wrapper and Petticoat. Taken up 10 Miles from Town.

MICHAEL KALTEISEN, Warden.

WILLIAM BOWLER, of **Combaker**, tells a brown bay Mare, nine or ten Years old, thirteen Hands and a half high, branded, but obscurely, bath a yearling Colt of the same Colour.

Also a Flea-bitten Gelding, near thirteen Hands high, branded on the near Buttock U, paces a little, and is aged. The Property to be proved before

Aug. 14, 1775. **THOMAS HUTCHINSON.**

To be LET T,

(And may be entered on immediately.)
THE PASTURE and HOUSE up the Path, belonging to the **GENERAL BAPTIST SOCIETY**. For Particulars, enquire of **JOSEPH CREIGHTON**, or **GEORGE TEW.**